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THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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The United States has carried on intelligence activities since the days of George Washington, but only after World War II have they been systematized on a government-wide basis.

The organization first formed for this purpose was authorized in a letter-directive dated 22 January 1946, in which President Harry S. Truman instructed the Secretary of State (James F. Byrnes), the Secretary of War (Robert P. Patterson), the Secretary of the Navy (James V. Forrestal), and his own personal representative (Admiral William D. Leahy), to constitute themselves as the "National Intelligence Authority." The Authority was directed to plan, develop, and coordinate "all Federal foreign intelligence activities" in order to "assure the most effective accomplishment of the intelligence mission related to the national security." The members of the Authority assigned persons and funds from their departments to form the "Central Intelligence Group," which was the operating body for the NIA. The "Group" was headed by a "Director of Central Intelligence" appointed by the President.

The National Intelligence Authority (NIA) and its operating component, the Central Intelligence Group (CIG), were in existence for twenty months in 1946 and 1947. Under the terms of the National Security Act of 1947 (which became effective on 18 September 1947), they were superseded by the National Security Council (NSC) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The first Director of Central Intelligence was Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, U.S. Naval Reserve, who served as head of the Central Intelligence

Group from 23 January 1946 to 7 June 1946. The second was General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, U.S. Air Force, who served from 10 June 1946 until 1 May 1947. The third was Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hillenkoetter, U.S.N., who served as head of the Group from 1 May 1947 until it became the Central Intelligence Agency on 18 September 1947, when he became the first Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Admiral Hillenkoetter served as head of the Agency until 7 October 1950.

The fourth Director of Central Intelligence was General Walter Bedell Smith, U.S.A., who served from 7 October 1950 to 9 February 1953.

The fifth Director of Central Intelligence was Mr. Allen Welsh Dulles, who served as Director from 26 February 1953 to 29 November 1961.

Mr. John Alex McCone, the present Director of Central Intelligence, was designated for that position by President Kennedy on 27 September 1961. He was given a recess appointment and sworn into office on 29 November 1961 in the White House. The oath of office was administered by Earl Warren, the Chief Justice of the United States. Mr. McCone's nomination was unanimously approved by the Senate Armed Services Committee following a public hearing held on 18 January 1962, and the Senate confirmed his nomination on 31 January 1962.

The Deputy Director of Central Intelligence is Lieutenant General Marshall Sylvester Carter, U.S.A. The White House announced on 9 March 1962 that the President had selected Major General Carter to be the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence. He was nominated by President Kennedy on 12 March 1962 and confirmed by the Senate on 2 April 1962, with the rank of Lieutenant General.

There are four Deputy Directors for particular functional responsibilities in CIA, as follows: Deputy Director (Intelligence); Deputy Director (Plans); Deputy Director (Research); and Deputy Director (Support).

The CIA's headquarters building is located in Langley, near McLean, Virginia. Its post office address is Washington 25, D.C.

The responsibilities of the CIA derive from two acts of Congress -- the National Security Act of 1947 (Public Law 253, 26 July 1947), as amended; and the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (Public Law 110, 20 June 1949), as amended. Section 102 (d) of the National Security Act states:

"For the purpose of coordinating the intelligence activities of the several Government departments and agencies in the interest of national security, it shall be the duty of the Central Intelligence Agency, under the direction of the National Security Council --

"(1) to advise the National Security Council in matters concerning such intelligence activities of the Government departments and agencies as relate to national security;

"(2) to make recommendations to the National Security Council for the coordination of such intelligence activities of the departments and agencies of the Government as relate to the national security;

"(3) to correlate and evaluate intelligence relating to the national security, and provide for the appropriate dissemination of such intelligence within the Government using where appropriate existing agencies and facilities: Provided, That the Agency shall have no police, subpoena, law-enforcement powers, or internal-security functions: Provided further, That the departments and other agencies of the Government shall continue to collect, evaluate, correlate, and disseminate departmental intelligence: And Provided further, That the Director of Central Intelligence shall be responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure;

"(4) to perform, for the benefit of the existing intelligence agencies, such additional services of common concern as the National Security

Council determines can be more efficiently accomplished centrally:

"(5) to perform such other functions and duties related to intelligence affecting the national security as the National Security Council may from time to time direct."

The National Security Act, as amended, specified that both the Director of Central Intelligence and the Deputy Director shall be appointed by the President, subject to confirmation by the U.S. Senate. An amendment of 4 April 1953 authorized such appointments to be made either from individuals in civilian life or from commissioned officers of the armed services, whether in active or retired status, provided that "at no time shall the two positions ... be occupied simultaneously by commissioned officers ..."

A further act of 1956 (the Federal Executive Pay Act, Public Law 854) established the annual basic compensation of the Director and the Deputy Director at \$21,000 and \$20,500, respectively.

The Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (Public Law 110, 20 June 1949) supplemented the National Security Act with respect to the Central Intelligence Agency as follows:

(1) exempted the Agency, in the interest of "the security of foreign intelligence activities of the United States," from such existing Federal laws as require "the publication or disclosure of the organization, functions, names, official titles, salaries, or numbers of personnel employed by the Agency";

(2) specified that the appropriations or other moneys made available to the Agency "may be expended without regard to the provisions of law and regulations relating to the expenditure of Government funds"; and that "for objects of a confidential, extraordinary, or emergency nature, such expenditures to be accounted for solely on the certificate of the Director, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the amount therein certified";

(3) permitted the Agency to negotiate purchases and contracts without advertising under certain conditions, such as for supplies or services the nature of which should not be publicly disclosed;

(4) permitted the Agency to transfer to and receive funds from other Government agencies, for activities authorized under the National Security Act, including the reimbursement to other agencies for personnel assigned or detailed to the Agency;

(5) permitted the Agency to contract for special research or instruction for Agency personnel at outside institutions;

(6) provided for special travel allowances and related expenses for Agency personnel assigned to duty outside the United States;

(7) granted the Director of Central Intelligence authority to approve the entry into the United States of certain aliens and their families, up to one hundred persons annually, subject to the determination (by the Director, the Attorney General, and the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization) that such entry is "in the interest of national security or essential to the furtherance of the national intelligence mission"; and

(8) by an amendment in 1951, authorized the Agency to employ up to fifteen retired officers of the Armed Services who have been retired for reasons other than physical disability, and provided that such officers could elect to receive either their retired pay or Agency compensation.

Under these acts of Congress, the Director of Central Intelligence is the Government's principal intelligence officer. He serves as the principal adviser to the President and the National Security Council on all matters of intelligence related to the national security. CIA's responsibilities are carried out subject to various directives and controls by the President and the National Security Council.

One such directive, issued on 16 January 1962 by President Kennedy to the Director of Central Intelligence (with copies to the Secretaries of State and Defense, the Attorney General, and the Chairman of the

Atomic Energy Commission), further defines the responsibilities of the DCI as follows:

"In carrying out your newly assigned duties as Director of Central Intelligence it is my wish that you serve as the Government's principal foreign intelligence officer, and as such that you undertake, as an integral part of your responsibility, the coordination and effective guidance of the total United States foreign intelligence effort. As the Government's principal intelligence officer, you will assure the proper coordination, correlation, and evaluation of intelligence from all sources and its prompt dissemination to me and to other recipients as appropriate. In fulfillment of these tasks I shall expect you to work closely with the heads of all departments and agencies having responsibilities in the foreign intelligence field.

"In coordinating and guiding the total intelligence effort, you will serve as Chairman of the United States Intelligence Board, with a view to assuring the efficient and effective operation of the Board and its associated bodies. In this connection I note with approval that you have designated your deputy to serve as a member of the Board, thereby bringing to the Board's deliberations the relevant facts and judgments of the Central Intelligence Agency.

"As directed by the President and the National Security Council, you will establish with the advice and assistance of the United States Intelligence Board the necessary policies and procedures to assure adequate coordination of foreign intelligence activities at all levels.

"With the heads of the Departments and Agencies concerned you will maintain a continuing review of the programs and activities of all U.S. agencies engaged in foreign intelligence activities with a view to assuring efficiency and effectiveness and to avoiding undesirable duplication.

"As head of the Central Intelligence Agency, while you will continue to have over-all responsibility for the Agency, I shall expect you to delegate to your principal deputy, as you may deem necessary, so much of the direction of the detailed operation of the Agency as may be required to permit you to carry out your primary task as Director of Central Intelligence.

"It is my wish that you keep me advised from time to time as to your progress in the implementation of this directive

and as to any recommendations you may have which would facilitate the accomplishment of these objectives."

The Director of Central Intelligence, as the President's representative, and as the Government's principal intelligence officer, is chairman of the United States Intelligence Board. The Deputy Director of Central Intelligence is a member, representing the CIA. The other members are the heads of the intelligence organizations in the Departments of State, Army, Navy, and Air Force; the Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency; the Director of the National Security Agency; the Director for Intelligence of the Joint Staff, Joint Chiefs of Staff; and representatives of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Acting in consultation with the U.S. Intelligence Board, the Director of Central Intelligence makes recommendations to the National Security Council concerning the intelligence structure of the Government as a whole, to insure that each element is functioning properly in the national intelligence effort.

Similarly, after coordination with that Board, the Director presents to the National Security Council "National Intelligence Estimates," prepared by the Central Intelligence Agency working with representatives of other governmental intelligence organizations and, at times, with cleared civilian experts. These estimates cover specific foreign situations of national security concern, or the world situation generally. They may embody a unanimous opinion, or may contain dissenting views by one or more of the participants.

By means of these coordinated estimates, along with related types of intelligence reports and evaluations, the Central Intelligence Agency exercises its responsibility to insure that the information going to the President and his principal advisers on foreign policy and national defense -- the members of the National Security Council -- is timely, consistent, and complete. The CIA brings together the judgment of intelligence officers in all departments and agencies on the major issues of fact and interprets them for the benefit of the President and his advisers.

In addition to its coordination activities, the CIA provides various "services of common concern" to the U.S. intelligence organization generally. It conducts independent research in fields of economic and scientific intelligence; monitors foreign news and propaganda broadcasts; and collects intelligence abroad. It also provides specialized library and translation services, including both mechanized and manually operated data-processing facilities, to the various elements of the U.S. intelligence organization.

CIA's facilities and techniques for the indexing, abstracting, translation, storage, and retrieval of intelligence information have been praised as "the most comprehensive information system now in operation," by the Committee on Government Operations of the U.S. Senate, in its report of 24 May 1960 entitled "Documentation, Indexing, and Retrieval of Scientific Information." Among the features of this system described at length in that report (pp. 16 ff. and 62 ff.) are specialized miniature photography, facsimile-printing devices, and punch card indexes extending

to more than 40 million cards, used for retrieving documents automatically.

The Central Intelligence Agency does not duplicate and rival the existing intelligence organizations of the Department of State, the Department of Defense, or other U.S. Government agencies. It makes maximum use of the resources of existing agencies. It helps put an end to unnecessary duplication.

Applicants for Central Intelligence Agency employment are given a full security investigation after they have been provisionally approved, following preliminary tests. Some are eliminated because they drink too much, talk too much, or have relatives behind the Iron Curtain which may make the applicants subject to foreign pressure; others are screened out because they have contacts which render them undesirable for service in this highly sensitive Agency.

Because of the nature of its duties, required by law and by considerations of national security, the Central Intelligence Agency does not confirm or deny published reports, whether true or false, favorable or unfavorable to the Agency or its personnel; never alibis; never explains its organization; never identifies its personnel, except for the few in the top echelons; and does not discuss its budget, its methods of operation, or its sources of information.

The Central Intelligence Agency is directly accountable to Presidential authority and control. This accountability is exercised in a number of ways, notably through the National Security Council, which is privy to CIA's activities and programs generally; through the Bureau of the Budget, on fiscal matters; and by the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

The Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board was established by President Kennedy on 4 May 1961. It represents a reactivation, with broadened terms of reference, of the President's Board of Consultants on Foreign Intelligence Activities, which had been established by President Eisenhower in 1956, in line with recommendations made in 1955 by the Hoover Commission. The Board of Consultants was headed, first, by Dr. James R. Killian, Jr. (president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology), from January 1956 to February 1958. He was succeeded by Major General John E. Hull, U.S.A. (Ret.), on 28 February 1958. Dr. Killian returned as chairman when the new Board was named by President Kennedy, and served from May 1961 to April 1963. He was succeeded by Mr. Clark M. Clifford, Washington, D.C., attorney, on 23 April 1963.

The Board's functions, defined by Executive Order of 4 May 1961 are:

"... The function of the Board shall be to advise the President with respect to the objectives and conduct of the foreign intelligence and related activities of the United States which are required in the interests of foreign policy and national defense and security. ... In the performance of its advisory duties, the Board shall conduct a continuing review and assessment of all functions of the Central Intelligence Agency, and of other executive departments and agencies having such or similar responsibilities in the foreign intelligence and related fields, and shall report thereon to the President each six months or more frequently as deemed appropriate. The Director of Central Intelligence and the heads of other departments and agencies concerned shall make available to the Board any information with respect to foreign intelligence matters which the Board may require for the purpose of carrying out its responsibilities to the President. The information so supplied to the Board shall be afforded requisite security protection as prescribed by the provisions of applicable laws and regulations."

On appropriations and related legislative matters, the Director of Central Intelligence has contact with several committees of the Congress,

particularly the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, the House and Senate Armed Services Committees, and their respective subcommittees dealing with CIA affairs.

President Eisenhower, speaking on 3 November 1959 on the occasion of the cornerstone laying at CIA's new headquarters building at Langley, Virginia, characterized CIA's work as follows:

"... In war nothing is more important to a commander than the facts concerning the strength, dispositions and intentions of his opponent, and the proper interpretation of those facts. In peacetime the necessary facts are of a different nature. They deal with conditions, resources, requirements and attitudes prevailing in the world. They are essential to the development of policy to further our long term national security and best interests. To provide information of this kind is the task of the organization of which you members of CIA are a part.

"No task could be more important.

"Upon the quality of your work depends in large measure the success of our effort to further the nation's position in the international scene.

"By its very nature the work of this agency demands of its members the highest order of dedication, ability, trustworthiness and selflessness -- to say nothing of the finest type of courage, whenever needed. Success cannot be advertised: failure cannot be explained. In the work of Intelligence, heroes are undecorated and unsung, often even among their own fraternity. Their inspiration is rooted in patriotism -- their reward can be little except the conviction that they are performing a unique and indispensable service for their country, and the knowledge that America needs and appreciates their efforts. I assure you this is indeed true. ..."

President Kennedy, speaking to the personnel of CIA at its headquarters, Langley, Virginia, on 28 November 1961, said:

"Your successes are unheralded -- your failures are trumpeted. ... But I am sure you realize how important is your work, how essential it is -- and in the long sweep of history how significant your efforts will be judged. So I do want to express my appreciation to you now, and I am

confident that in the future you will continue to merit the appreciation of our country, as you have in the past."

The American Legion, at its 42nd National Convention at Miami Beach, Florida, on 18 October 1960, adopted the following resolution on the Central Intelligence Agency:

"WHEREAS, the American military intelligence effort in the past seven years has taken great strides toward fully apprising the government of the United States of the true status of the military strength of our communist enemies, and

"WHEREAS, the effect of this intelligence effort has been to immeasurably strengthen the American military position and prepare this nation to more effectively meet the communist challenge, and

"WHEREAS, the continuance of this intelligence effort is an absolute necessity in order to adequately protect our nation against the type of surprise attack characterized by the Pearl Harbor incident,

"NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the American Legion in National Convention assembled in Miami Beach, Florida, October 17-20, 1960, urges the full continuation of the American intelligence effort in every particular deemed effective for the protection of our nation, and expresses full confidence in the Central Intelligence Agency, for its foresight in providing for the protection of our nation against surprise attack by our enemies."

THE DIRECTORS OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

Rear Admiral Sidney W. Souers, USNR
23 January 1946 - 7 June 1946

Lieutenant General Hoyt Sanford Vandenberg, USAAF
10 June 1946 - 1 May 1947

Rear Admiral Roscoe Henry Hillenkoetter, USN
1 May 1947 - 7 October 1950

Lieutenant General (later General) Walter Bedell Smith, USA
7 October 1950 - 9 February 1953

Mr. Allen Welsh Dulles
26 February 1953 - 29 November 1961

Mr. John Alex McCone
29 November 1961 -

THE DEPUTY DIRECTORS OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

Mr. Kingman Douglass
1 February 1946 - 11 July 1946

Brigadier General (later Major General) Edwin Kennedy Wright, USA
July 1946 - 10 March 1949

Mr. William Harding Jackson
2 October 1950 - 3 August 1951

Mr. Allen Welsh Dulles
23 August 1951 - 26 February 1953

Lieutenant General (Later General) Charles Pearre Cabell, USAF
23 April 1953 - 31 January 1962

Lieutenant General Marshall Sylvester Carter, USA
3 April 1962 -

JOHN ALEX MCCONE

John Alex McCone, the sixth Director of Central Intelligence and the fourth Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, was designated for that position by President John F. Kennedy on 27 September 1961. He was given a recess appointment and sworn into office on 29 November 1961, in the White House, by the Chief Justice of the United States, Earl Warren. On 15 January 1962 President Kennedy submitted the nomination of Mr. McCone to the United States Senate. After a public hearing on 18 January 1962 he was unanimously approved by the Senate Armed Services Committee. On 31 January 1962 his appointment was confirmed by the United States Senate.

President Kennedy, at the swearing-in ceremony on 29 November 1961, said:

"I want to say what an honor it is and what a pleasure it is to have Mr. McCone back in the national service.

"This appointment, ... that he was willing to take it, indicates how important it is, and how important I feel it is, as well as members of the Government and Members of Congress believe it to be.

"He has not only the responsibility as Director of CIA, but also coordinating the work of all the Intelligence community, and I know that he will give his attention to both these functions upon which so much of our security depends.

"We want to welcome you here and to say that you are now living on the bull's eye, and I welcome you to that spot."

On 27 September 1961, at Newport, R. I., the President announced that he would name Mr. McCone to succeed Mr. Allen W. Dulles as Director of Central Intelligence and Chairman of the U.S. Intelligence Board. The President said:

"We (the President and Mr. Dulles) are both extremely pleased and satisfied that Mr. John McCone, who has served his country in important positions of responsibility, as Undersecretary of the Air Force in the administration of President Truman, as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission in the administration of President Eisenhower, has agreed to once more come and accept a position of high responsibility.

"He has had broad experience. Coming once again to Washington represents a real sacrifice for him. I know that all of us who are concerned with our present responsibilities are extremely happy to have his counsel, extremely happy to have him associated with us.

"He will come, in about two weeks, and work with Mr. Dulles, and in November (1961) will assume the responsibility."

Mr. McCone was born in San Francisco on 4 January 1902. His father's family had been in the mining and machinery business in Nevada and California since 1860. His mother was the former Margaret Enright, of San Jose, California. He attended the public schools in Los Angeles. He was graduated in 1922 from the University of California at Berkeley, with the B.S. degree in engineering, magna cum laude. Mr. McCone and Miss Rosemary Cooper of Nez Perce, Idaho, were married on 21 June 1938. Mr. McCone suffered the loss of his wife, Rosemary, who passed away suddenly from a heart attack on 6 December 1961, one week after Mr. McCone formally assumed office.

Mr. McCone and Mrs. Paul Pigott were married in Seattle, Washington, on 29 August 1962. Mrs. Pigott was the widow of Mr. Paul Pigott, Seattle industrialist. She and her husband had been life-long friends of the McCones.

Mr. McCone began his industrial career in 1922 as a riveter in the boiler shop of the Llewellyn Iron Works in Los Angeles. In subsequent

years with that firm he worked as surveyor with its construction gangs and foreman of its steel erector crews, and at the age of 26 he became construction manager. In 1929, when the Llewellyn firm was merged with others into the Consolidated Steel Corporation, he joined the new firm and served successively in various executive positions, including construction manager, vice president in charge of sales, and (from 1933 on) executive vice president and director. Among his major projects at Consolidated was one to provide steel work for the Boulder Dam, being built for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation by the "Six Companies" consortium.

In 1937 Mr. McCone left the steel business to join Stephen D. Bechtel in organizing a new engineering firm, the Bechtel-McCone-Parsons Corporation, in Los Angeles. This firm, later renamed the Bechtel-McCone Corporation, specialized in the design and construction of petroleum refineries, processing plants, and power plants for installation throughout the United States, in South America, and in the Persian Gulf area. Late in 1939, at the outbreak of war in Europe, with various business associates, Mr. McCone joined the "Six Companies" group in forming the Seattle-Tacoma Shipbuilding Corporation. They built merchant ships, first for the U.S. Maritime Commission and later for the British government.

In the Nation's war production effort during World War II Mr. McCone and his enterprises participated extensively. He assisted in the establishment of the California Shipbuilding Corporation, and served as its president and the general manager of its Terminal Island shipyard at Los Angeles. It became one of the Nation's principal wartime shipyards for the construction of cargo vessels, tankers, and troop transports.

Through the Bechtel-McCone Corporation he built and managed the Air Force's Modification Center in Birmingham, Ala., where B-24 and B-29 bomber aircraft were specially fitted for combat. Through an affiliate, Pacific Tankers, Inc., and in cooperation with the Standard Oil Company of California, he operated an extensive fleet of oil tankers for the U.S. Navy in the Pacific. He also served as director of the Marinship Corporation at Sausalito, California, and of the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation.

After the war, under Mr. McCone's leadership the Bechtel-McCone Corporation took over the Joshua Hendy Iron Works at Sunnyvale, Calif., producers of heavy machinery and equipment such as ship propulsion units, reduction gears, and reclamation equipment. Subsequently, under Mr. McCone's presidency, the Hendy firm (eventually renamed the Joshua Hendy Corporation) re-directed its efforts to overseas shipping, particularly the ore-carrying trade in South America and, through its Pacific Tankers Division, the operation of a fleet of oil tankers in the Pacific. In another venture, in 1945, Mr. McCone and his associates formed the Pacific Far East Line for cargo trade with Japan, the Philippines, and China.

Mr. McCone has also served on the boards of other enterprises, including the following: Curtiss-Wright Corporation; Crocker-Wheeler Electrical Manufacturing Company; California Bank of Los Angeles; Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company; Industrial Indemnity Company; Standard Oil Company of California; Western Banking Corporation; Founders Fire and Marine Insurance Company; and Trans-World Airlines.

Mr. McCone's official service with the U.S. government dates from the fall of 1947, when he was appointed by President Harry S. Truman as a member of the President's Air Policy Commission, of which Thomas K. Finletter was chairman. In that position Mr. McCone helped to formulate the military-preparedness aspects of the Commission's report, "Survival in the Air Age," issued on 1 January 1948. From March to November 1948 he served as Special Deputy to Secretary of Defense James V. Forrestal, and handled the preparation of the first two budgets of the newly established Department of Defense. In May 1950 he was appointed Under Secretary of the Air Force, with special responsibilities for the aircraft procurement program and the construction of overseas bases, including the planning of the base complexes at Thule, Greenland, and in North Africa. Upon his resignation in October 1951 to return to private life, Mr. McCone was presented the Exceptional Civilian Service Award, which cited him for his part in the doubling of American military aircraft production during that critical year of the Korean War.

During President Dwight D. Eisenhower's administration Mr. McCone served in a number of capacities. In 1954 he was a member of Secretary of State Dulles's Public Committee on Personnel (the Wriston Committee), which was concerned with increasing the effectiveness of the career services of the Department of State, both in Washington and abroad. On 6 June 1958 President Eisenhower nominated him for a five-year term as a member of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. The nomination was approved by the U.S. Senate on 9 July, and on 14 July 1958 he took office and was designated as Chairman of the Commission. He served until

the close of President Eisenhower's administration in January 1961, when he resigned to return to private life.

Mr. McCone has participated in a number of civic, philanthropic, and educational activities. He has been a director of the Stanford Research Institute, a trustee of the California Institute of Technology, and a regent of the Loyola University (Los Angeles), and he was one of the founders and the first president of the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, established in 1954. In 1955 Pope Pius XII made Mr. McCone a Knight of St. Gregory, and in 1956 awarded him the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Sylvester. In March 1956 Mr. McCone served as President Eisenhower's Personal Representative to the Vatican at the Pope's 80th birthday celebration, and in 1958, with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, he represented the President at the funeral of Pope Pius XII.

Mr. McCone has honorary degrees from several universities including the University of California, Notre Dame University, Fordham University, Clarkson College of Technology, and the Catholic University of America.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL MARSHALL SYLVESTER CARTER, U.S. ARMY

Marshall Sylvester Carter, Lieutenant General, United States Army, became the Deputy Director of Central Intelligence on 3 April 1962.

On 9 March 1962 the White House announced that President John F. Kennedy had selected General Carter to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, on the recommendation of Mr. McCone, the Director. On 12 March 1962 the President submitted General Carter's nomination, with the rank of Lieutenant General, to the United States Senate for confirmation. After public hearing he was approved by the Senate Armed Services Committee, on 29 March 1962, and was confirmed by the Senate, on 2 April 1962. On 3 April 1962 he was sworn into office at CIA Headquarters.

General Carter was born at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, on 16 September 1909, the son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. C.C. Carter. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy in 1931, with the Bachelor of Science degree. In 1936 he received a Master of Science degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was graduated in 1940 from the Coast Artillery School, and in 1950 from the National War College. He was married on 14 July 1934 to Preet Nichols. They have one son and two daughters.

During World War II General Carter served in Panama, in China, and in the War Department General Staff. In addition, in 1943 he was a member of the U.S. Delegation to the Cairo Conference of the Four Heads of State. From July 1945 to January 1946 he was stationed in the China Theater, first as Deputy G-5 at U.S. Theater Headquarters, in Chungking, and later as G-5, in Shanghai. He became Assistant Executive to the Assistant Secretary of War, in Washington, in January 1946, serving until March 1946.

From March 1946 to March 1949 General Carter served with General George C. Marshall, first as special representative in Washington in General Marshall's China Mission and, from January 1947 on, as special assistant to Secretary of State Marshall. While at the Department of State he also served on the U.S. Delegations at the following international conferences: the Council of Foreign Ministers, in Moscow, 1947; the Inter-American Conference for Maintenance of Peace and Security, in Rio de Janeiro, 1947; the General Assembly of the United Nations, in New York City, 1947, and in Paris, 1948; and the Ninth International Conference of American States, in Bogota, Colombia, in 1948.

From March to July 1949 General Carter was on duty in London with American Ambassador Lewis W. Douglas, serving as his Deputy for Military Assistance Programs for Europe. Concurrently he served as Deputy Chairman of the European Correlation Committee. In these capacities he held the personal rank of Minister.

After a year on training and command assignments in 1949-50, in Washington and Japan, General Carter was transferred to the Department of Defense, where he served as Executive to Secretary of Defense George C. Marshall, 1950-51, and to his successor, Secretary Robert A. Lovett, 1951-52. Subsequently he held the following command positions in the United States and overseas, from 1952 to 1962:

Deputy Commanding General, U.S. Army Alaska and 71st
Infantry Division, November 1952-May 1955;
Commanding General, 5th Anti-Aircraft Regional
Command, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, June 1955-June
1956;
Deputy Commander, Anti-Aircraft Artillery Command,
Ent Air Force Base, Colorado Springs, Colorado,
June-November 1956;

Chief of Staff, Continental Air Defense Command,
Colorado Springs, Colorado, November 1956-
December 1959;
Chief of Staff, North American Air Defense Command,
Colorado Springs, Colorado, September 1957-
December 1959;
Chief of Staff, Eighth U.S. Army Korea, December
1959-February 1961;
Commanding General, U.S. Army Air Defense Center,
and Commandant, U.S. Army Air Defense School,
Fort Bliss, Texas, March 1961-March 1962.

From Second Lieutenant, on 11 June 1931, General Carter became
a temporary Brigadier General on 8 April 1947 and a Major General
on 21 December 1955, with date of rank from 1 July 1951. On 2 April
1962 he was confirmed by the Senate in the rank of Lieutenant General.
His decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf
Cluster, the Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Bronze Star
Medal, and decorations from the Republic of China and the Netherlands.